

## Uncertainty of tunneling microscopy measurements of the field emission from multilayer nanostructures

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The paper presents the results of scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) investigation [1] of electron field emission (FE) from multilayer nanostructures based on silica opal film Cr-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Au-C. Opal film was deposited in colloidal solvent [2], other films – by vacuum deposition [3, 4]. We discuss the problem of uncertainty of measurements of the field enhancement factor or gain coefficient  $k$  by using the current  $I$  versus applied voltage  $V$  characteristics of the emission [5].  $K$  factor is defined as the ratio of the electric field at the nano-edge to the applied to the gap electric field. A large  $k$  factor allows emitters operate at a small applied voltage.

Uncertainty of measurements has been estimated according to ISO/IEC GUIDE 98-3:2009 Uncertainty of measurement – Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995). In the experiment the  $k$  factor was calculated by means of the graph of FE in Fowler–Nordheim coordinates. The FE regime was observed for higher applied voltage (Fig. 1).

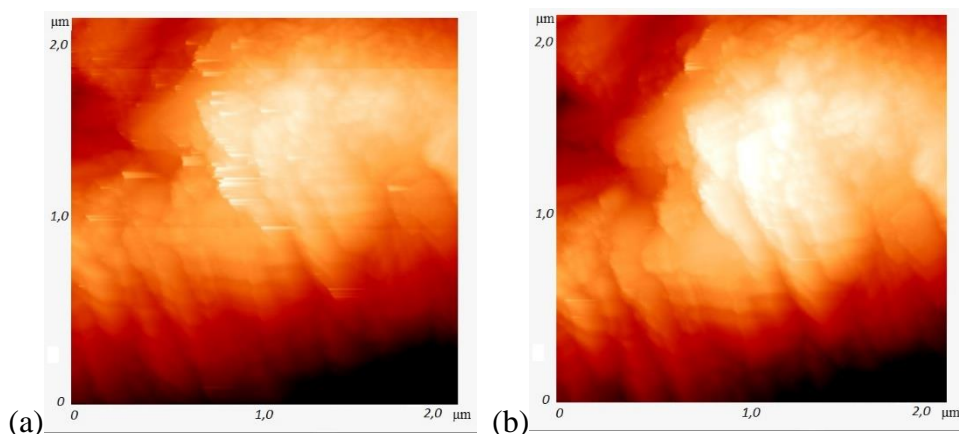


Figure 1. The dependence of STM-images on the regimes of the current  $I$  versus applied voltage  $V$  curve: (a) tunneling regime, (b) FE regime.

Type A uncertainty was calculated from a series of observations and measurements of the tangent of inclination of the FE graph. Type B uncertainty was evaluated using available information in handbooks and technical passport. At specified level of confidence of 95% the value of estimated expanded uncertainty was approximately 10%. The phenomenon of uncertainty in STM measurements of  $k$  factor is mainly related to the reproducibility of the films deposition process and unevenness of multilayer structure. The main application of this methodology is laboratory testing of the emission nanostructures.

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